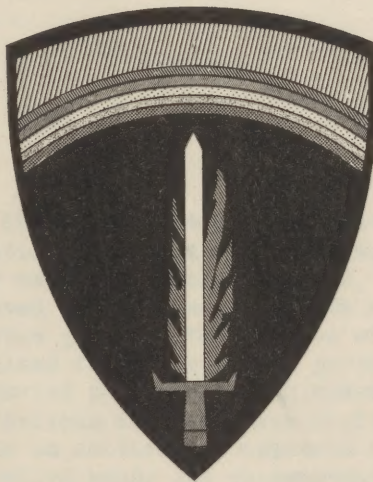


MILITARY GOVERNMENT
OF GERMANY

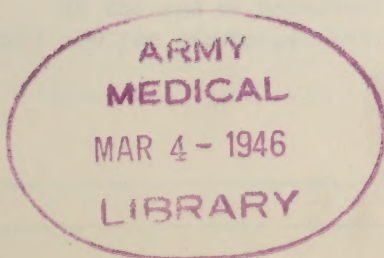
PUBLIC HEALTH AND
MEDICAL AFFAIRS



MONTHLY REPORT OF MILITARY GOVERNOR

U.S. ZONE 20 DECEMBER 1945

No. 5



HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

SYNOPSIS

During the month denazification in the field of Public Health progressed rapidly. The major operational difficulty continued to be the lack of passenger and cargo transportation.

An increase in reports of cases of Diphtheria, Scabies and Venereal Diseases, and a decrease in Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever and Infectious Dysentery, were noted. In November penicillin was made available for the treatment of Gonorrhea cases among German civilians.

To prevent and control the spread of communicable diseases, all refugees entering the United States Zone receive physical examinations at border control stations.

Indications of nutritional deficiency increased during the month. The benefits of an increase in the caloric value of the official ration, however, were reflected in a general slowing in the loss of body weight.

A total of 225,000 hospital beds are necessary immediately for minimum hospital space requirements. In general, medical care and sanitation in displaced person centers was satisfactory.

ALLIED HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Allied Health Committee, under the Directorate of Internal Affairs and Communications, held meetings 14 November and 23 November 1945. Progress reports from the Working Party on Communicable Diseases, a subcommittee of the Allied Health Committee, were received and discussed. These reports concerned the implementation of a Health Committee paper on the control of communicable diseases. The Working Party had been organized for the specific purpose of studying the possibilities of implementation. A Soviet paper proposing quarantine measures to be taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases that might result from the mass migrations of Germans from one zone to another was approved by the Committee and referred to the Working Party for detailed study and recommendation.

ORGANIZATION

Denazification

In spite of difficulty in obtaining acceptable qualified replacements, denazification of the medical and related services progressed rapidly in November with removal of 61 per cent of all Nazis removed to date (Table I). 22,340 German civilian medical personnel have been vetted, with 26 per cent found unacceptable (Table II). Of all personnel vetted, it has been necessary to retain only 7.7 per cent of unacceptable individuals because of operational necessity. Aggressive but careful removal of Nazis has resulted in sufficient civilian personnel distribution for current medical needs of the German civil population and satisfactory German support of medical care for displaced persons under direction of Military Government (Table III). There is now one doctor for every 1,194 German civilians as compared with 1,587 during October 1945. The improvement for related personnel is less marked, but satisfactory to date.

At the end of November the distribution of German Prisoner of War medical personnel not yet discharged was as follows:

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Medical Corps</u>	<u>Dental Corps</u>	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Orderlies</u>
TOTAL	3,152	195	8,110	6,998
Eastern Military District	1,473	132	4,784	4,225
Western Military District	679	63	3,326	2,773

Personnel

Readjustment of United States Zone Military Government medical personnel due to redeployment necessitated retention of certain essential individuals beyond their otherwise authorized departure from the Theater. Nevertheless, under current plans all individuals will be redeployed by 1 April 1946 according to current schedules unless they express willingness to remain. Replacements are assuming responsibilities creditably with improved civilian operations. Of 291 official German health authorities necessarily retained on duty, only eight are politically unsatisfactory and 42 professionally unqualified.

Deficiencies

The major operational deficiency results from generalized shortage of passenger and cargo transportation for civilian medical services. Essential reporting, delivery of specimens to laboratories and transmission of laboratory reports therefrom, and bringing doctors and patients together have been difficult to impossible at times. Action has been initiated to eliminate serious shortages of 1,221 passenger cars, 504 cargo vehicles (trucks and ambulances), and motor fuel required for essential health services.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

Reporting of communicable diseases showed distinct improvement. While case finding and improved reporting resulted in increased rates for diphtheria, venereal diseases, and scabies, there was a decrease of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and infectious dysentery (Table IV) during November as compared with October. (Charts I to VI). Diphtheria, unusually prevalent in older age groups at an overall incidence common to the area for this season will be unaffected by the almost completed immunization of children one to 14 years of age (Chart I). The reports of incidence of gonorrhea increased markedly with announcement that penicillin was available for treatment of infected civilians, the major advance during November for control of venereal diseases (Chart II). Scabies will continue at an unsatisfactorily high rate until soap, hot water and additional medicaments become available. Reporting of death rates caused by communicable diseases (Table V) initiated during October, will require further development to become significant. Infant mortality rates due primarily to malnutrition produced by insufficient sugar and cereal, and to a lesser degree by infection, ranged from the approximately normal pre-war average for Germany of 70 per thousand live births per year in a few instances to as high as 590 at Karlsruhe. Most cities report rates above 150, with Berlin at about 200.

Results of energetic German immunization programs are shown in Table VI, concentrated upon diphtheria for children one to 14 years old, and upon typhoid fever for entire populations in Berlin and certain epidemic areas in Bavaria.

To prevent and control communicable diseases among thousands of refugees arriving in the United States Zone from the east, many zone border stations have been established where German civilians are conducting thorough physical inspections, quarantine when indicated and routine disinfection with DDT powder prior to issuance of food or clothing ration cards. Those individuals who have gained unauthorized entrance, other than through border stations, can receive no ration cards until they submit to similar attention.

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Only 14 isolated cases of typhus fever were reported during the month, notably limited to transients. The generalized training of civilian control teams throughout the Zone has been supported by distribution of adequate control materials to each Regierungsbezirk and submission of replenishment requirements through May 1946.

Alerting of all civilian personnel to the need for immediate reporting of any increased incidence of respiratory disease to combat potential influenza has been accompanied by a morbidity survey program which includes checks of absenteeism from work and school and expanded visiting nurses', aides', and medical social workers' activities to obtain weekly census of illness and report to medical authorities.

Nutrition

The official ration for civilians of the Zone was established as 1,500 calories 15 November 1945. The caloric value of rationed foods (Table VII) increased appreciably during November for all consumer categories except 0-3 years and moderate workers. The latter two decreased. Although the total caloric value for the group 0-3 years was sufficient, there was a serious shortage of sugar and cereal. While rationed food was insufficient for minimum required for health, there is evidence that rationed food has been supplemented as might be expected at the end of the harvest, from garden produce and other sources. Nutrition surveys (Table VIII) showed that normal consumers examined were consuming from 1,752 to 2,100 calories, averaging 1,986. In rural areas the intake averaged 2,442 calories. The benefits of increased consumption are reflected in general slowing in loss of body weights, although slight in all instances (Table IX). Compared with October 1945, nutritional deficiency symptoms increased during November from 1.6 to 2.0 per cent for protein deficiency in all examined, 7.7 to 10.9 per cent for Vitamin A deficiency and 4.8 to 5.2 per cent for riboflavin. Displaced persons continued generally overweight.

Sanitation

Of 38 communities in the United States Zone which are chlorinating their water supplies 14 were added during November 1945. Little change has occurred as to sewage disposal, existing shortages of housing, and lack of fuel for heating water for public baths.

Laboratories and Research

Sufficient laboratories exist for essential health operations. Transportation, building defects and shortage of fuel continue to prevent normal functioning of laboratories. Action was initiated to assure that at least one laboratory specialist from each Land will soon report to a selected civilian laboratory for instruction in recent advances and techniques in virology with particular emphasis upon influenza, later to train additional German civilian laboratory personnel.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Medical Education

During November regular medical courses were opened at Heidelberg and Marburg, preference being given to applicants who had already completed the greatest portions of their medical education. Dental courses are offered only at Heidelberg, the entire dental faculty of Marburg having been eliminated by denazification. Nursing schools are being reopened under Military Government supervision in adequate capacities to meet current needs.

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Dental Affairs

The furnishing of sufficient suitable dental supplies is the major problem undertaken to provide minimum required dental services. A critical shortage of mercury in Bavaria was relieved by the finding of a large stock in the Western District, while action was initiated to furnish acrylic resin and artificial stone from surplus military stocks. Dentures for civilians continue unavailable due to lack of coal for manufacture but minimum supplies for routine treatment will be available.

During the month a specially qualified consultant from the United States Public Health Service arrived in response to Theater request to study incidence of Vincent's infection among German civilians. Preliminary observations indicate no prevalence of an epidemic of that disease at this time in civilians or displaced persons.

Nursing Affairs

The Caritas and Innere Mission are recently more vigorous than at any time in the past seven years. Red Cross nurses, particularly in Berlin, Bavaria and Wuerttemberg are in uncertain state because of their former connection with the Nazi German Red Cross. In Bavaria 100 trained nurses were dismissed for party affiliation and are not permitted to practice any type of nursing. The Free Nurses Association recently resumed activity, reorganizing first at Wuerttemberg, and later starting in Hessen-Nassau. Pressure to force nurses to join the labor union, "Gewerkschaften" appears strong in Berlin, Stuttgart, Heidelberg and Darmstadt. German nurses requested that a nurse be appointed to the Office of the Medical Staff of each Land or Province to represent the nursing profession and to act as an advisor to the Health Officer on Nursing Affairs.

There are sufficient trained nurses for hospital staffs at present, although nurses aides are used to supplement the nursing staff in practically all hospitals. Community nurses and medical social workers are insufficient when compared with normal German standards. The condition is aggravated by the fact that many of the medical social workers attached to the Gesundheitsamt have been lost through denazification.

Hospitalization

As foreseen in October, where increase of hospital bed capacity had been 11.5 per cent, the gain in November decreased to 4.6 per cent, with a total of 127,057 beds. (Table X). A total of 225,000 beds are immediately necessary if a minimum of 15 beds per thousand population required to meet epidemic conditions is to be attained. In the early days of occupation there were only 7.1 of an original 11.3 beds per thousand population in the Zone. By October 1945 this had increased to 7.9 and during November it reached 8.38 beds per thousand (Table XI). In addition to current civilian and displaced persons requirements there was a total of 53,618 prisoner of war patients awaiting discharge, equally distributed between Districts. Many of these will require hospital treatment by civilians under direction of Military Government when discharged. Potential additional hospital requirements will result from entry of up to 3,000,000 refugees from the east. In view of 90.26 per cent bed occupancy in November an ultimate goal of 270,000 beds is not excessive under current hazards of undernourishment, overcrowding and lack of fuel for space heating and sanitation purposes. Current inability of the Germans to increase their bed capacities, even from industrial production, has necessitated efforts to establish reserve stocks from military sources, to be issued only under most extreme emergency.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES

Medical Care in Centers

In general, medical care and sanitation in centers has been satisfactory,

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

with disease rates low and individuals remaining healthy. UNRRA medical personnel, under Military Government supervision, continued rapid improvement of the means for medical care and sanitation in displaced persons centers. During November personnel means (Table XII) were increased, doctors by 41.1 per cent, nurses by 29.2 per cent and dentists by 41.5 per cent. Instruction of personnel in methods of obtaining and proper handling of medical supplies was increased. This was aided by Theater publication in November of clear standing operating procedures for supply.

Hospitalization

German authorities continued to furnish satisfactory supplementary hospital care for displaced persons. Displaced persons hospitals with 12,799 beds averaged 7,468 patients or 58.3 occupancy, compared with 90.26 occupancy of German civilian hospitals.

Environmental Sanitation

Sanitation continued generally satisfactory, although some centers are unsatisfactory due to failure on the part of occupants themselves to observe minimum standards of sanitation necessary in any community. Means are available for proper sanitation. The greatest problem where deficiencies exist is administrative capacity for obtaining individual and collective or community support in efforts for obtaining desired sanitation.

Food and Nutrition

Surplus food continues to assure excellent nutrition of displaced persons, many of whom are overweight. Actual weighing results show overweight up to 20 pounds above normal standard.

Refugees

All responsibility for health measures applicable to refugees has been placed upon German civil authorities. In every Regierungsbezirk and at border stations up to date the Germans have justified confidence placed in their performance as directed.

MEDICAL SUPPLY

Minimum quantities of medical supplies are available. Insulin, alcohol, ether, sulfa drugs, X-ray film and dental supplies continue to be major deficiencies. The greatest shortages exist for expansion of hospitals; for articles required for treatment of any respiratory epidemic with serious complications and articles for treatment of venereal diseases, except penicillin which is now available for gonorrhea cases.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

German Veterinary Personnel

All Nazi veterinary officials in the Western District have been removed, while 15 Kreise officials in the Eastern District are retained temporarily but will be removed. Mainfranken, in the Eastern District, has the only key veterinary official required to be removed from Regierungsbezirk or higher office.

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

Animal Disease Control

The October outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Schwaben have been controlled by quarantine, disinfection and use of Riemser-FMD vaccine. A new outbreak in Kreis Limburg has been combatted in a similar manner. In addition cooperative action was immediately initiated between the officials of the involved British, French and United States Zones, followed by plans for quadripartite agreement upon means for control of animal diseases. Animal disease incidence is recorded in Table XIII, page 14.

Meat and Dairy Products

There are 74 slaughter houses reported operating in the Eastern District and 25 in the Western District. Many need repairs and fuel. Many have adequate veterinary inspection.

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE I
STATUS OF DENAZIFICATION
UNITED STATES ZONE
(1 December 1945)

Areas and Categories of Nazis Removed to Date	Physicians	Nurses	Dentists	Midwives	Pharmacists	Sanitary Inspectors	Veterinarians	Others
TOTAL (Number Removed)	2,855	647	1,078	152	424	8	400	182
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	1,267	283	376	101	214	0	226	28
Mainfranken	205	48	77	35	10	0	13	9
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	260	92	45	1	16	0	30	19
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	30	55	80	1	0	0	54	0
Schwaben	48	6	13	0	4	0	22	0
Oberbayern	724	82	161	64	184	0	107	0
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	1,445	356	639	51	160	8	169	137
Land Greater Hesse	919	216	481	44	62		119	
RB Kassel	143	53	82	13	18		28	
RB Wiesbaden	446	94	119	12	22	0	30	
RB Hessen	330	69	280	19	22	0	61	34
Land Wuerttemberg Baden	441	42	83	3	70		41	
Baden Section	241	42	83	3	70	0	41	
Wuerttemberg Section	200		Figures unavailable					
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	85	98	75	4	28	8	9	103
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	143	8	63		50		5	17

NOTE: 5,746 Nazis have been removed, a gain of 3,511 or 61 percent of all removed to date being removed during November 1945. 2,965 or 51.6 percent of all removed were in the Western District, 2,495 or 43.4 percent in the Eastern District, and 286 or 5.0 percent in Berlin.

NOVEMBER 1945

TABLE II
RESULTS OF VETTING GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
UNITED STATES ZONE
(1 December 1945)

Category of Personnel	Totals		Eastern District			Western District			Berlin (a) (United States Sector)	
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable but retained for operational necessity (b)	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable but retained for operational necessity (b)	Acceptable	Unacceptable
TOTAL	16,468	5,872	8,442	2,721	883	7,783	2,865	838	243	286
Physicians	4,561	3,407	2,380	1,467	498	2,142	1,797	738	39	143
Nurses	8,045	528	4,104	262	24	3,862	258	0	79	8
Dentists	935	896	441	362	206	486	471	79	8	63
Midwives	1,583	166	672	119	27	911	47	0	-	-
Pharmacists	674	419	397	237	61	274	132	17	3	50
Sanitary Inspectors	6	-	6	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Veterinarians	397	411	289	246	64	108	160	4	-	5
Others	267	45	153	28	3	0	0	0	114	17

NOTE: (a) Denazification in United States Sector of Berlin, initiated originally by the Russians prior to entry of United States Military Government, has been reviewed during November 1945. No unacceptable individuals have been retained.

(b) 1,721 or 29.3 percent of total unacceptable individuals have been retained for operational necessity; this amounts to only 7.7 percent of all medical personnel vetted.

TABLE III
DISTRIBUTION OF GERMAN CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL
UNITED STATES ZONE
(1 December 1945)

Area and Category of Personnel	Physicians	Nurses	Dentists	Midwives	Pharmacists	Sanitary Inspectors	Veterinarians	Other
TOTAL	12,760	21,814	4,862	4,464	2,765	480	1,343	1,136
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	7,118	11,045	2,265	2,177	1,578	308	807	548
Mainfranken	863	1,860	226	378	205	8	88	150
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,309	2,493	450	556	298	no data	164	344
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	890	2,304	539	530	124	294	208	-
Schwaben	767	1,320	265	282	118	-	124	54
Oberbayern	3,289	3,068	785	431	833	6	223	-
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	4,622	9,350	2,040	2,190	986	104	518	228
Land Greater Hessen	1,738	2,745	664	987	346	12	234	
HB Kassel	328	666	-	215	32	0	44	
HB Wiesbaden	581	849	114	325	206	0	70	
HB Hessen	829	1,239	550	447	108	12	120	
Land Wuerttemberg-Baden	2,495	5,837	1,106	1,117	584	79	235	
Baden Section	995	2,437	428	492	182	9	76	
Wuerttemberg Section	1,500	3,400	678	625	352	79	159	228
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	389	759	270	86				
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	1,020	1,419	557	97	201	68	18	360

RATIO: Average number of people served by each individual:
UNITED STATES ZONE 1,194

Not Estimated 5,509 Not Estimated 228

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE IV
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RATES
FOR UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY
EXPRESSED AS CASES PER 10,000 PERSONS ANNUALLY
(Based on Estimated Population 15,233,752)

1945 Week Ending	Typhus Fever Louse borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis Lung and Larynx	Tuberculosis Other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
Five Month Average June- October Inclusive	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	33.48	9.49	16.92	1.36	2.44	.24	.34	28.49	7.37	10.39	1.95	8.91	.29	.01	.57	27.98	-	.05	.59	.82	.65	.04	
2 Nov.	.20	-	-	-	-	-	43.36	10.17	18.45	3.13	.85	.20	.20	34.00	9.01	10.47	1.46	2.31	.07	.03	.20	27.98	-	.03	.27	1.84	.10	.17	
9 Nov.	.10	-	-	-	-	.20	47.63	9.55	14.52	2.96	1.43	.17	.24	43.04	10.27	9.89	1.19	2.01	.10	-	6.60	31.82	.27	-	.07	2.35	1.16	-	
16 Nov.	.17	.03	-	-	-	-	49.44	9.39	17.37	2.48	1.80	.17	.37	47.26	11.93	10.34	.51	1.87	.10	.03	.75	32.78	-	-	.10	1.43	1.05	.03	

NOVEMBER 1945

TABLE V
DEATH RATES FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY
Expressed as Deaths per 10,000 Population per Annum for Total Population of 15,233,752
For Period 29 Sept. 1945 to 26 Oct. 1945 Inclusive

AREA AND DISEASE	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung and Larynx	Tbc. other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis	Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
TOTAL	.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	.19	4.37	.22	-	.03	.02	.01	-	1.16	.10	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.24	.04	2.24	.20	-	.04	.02	-	-	.77	.11	.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mainfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	-	2.14	-	-	.14	-	-	-	.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.92	-	2.53	.07	-	-	-	-	-	1.44	.07	.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	.08	2.43	.16	-	.08	.08	-	-	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schwaben	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.46	.13	2.74	.55	-	-	-	-	-	.27	.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberbayern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	-	1.75	.27	-	-	-	-	-	.13	.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.29	.33	3.67	.29	-	.01	.01	-	-	.51	.01	.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Greater Hesse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.68	.04	2.83	.16	-	-	-	-	-	.52	.11	.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RB Kassel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.46	.11	2.25	.22	-	-	-	-	-	1.02	.11	.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RB Wiesbaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.08	-	3.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	.22	.11	.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RB Hessen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.14	-	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	.20	.14	.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land Wuerttemberg-baden	.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.81	.62	4.10	.43	-	.03	.03	-	-	.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baden Section	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.82	.95	5.04	.61	-	.06	.06	-	-	.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wuerttemberg Section	.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.46	.18	2.84	.18	-	-	-	-	-	.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.65	.23	6.29	-	-	.23	-	.23	-	-	.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.36	.32	29.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.91	.32	8.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE VI
REPORTED VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS
United States Zone of Germany
(Through November 1945)

Area and Disease	Small Pox	Diphtheria	Typhoid	Scarlet Fever	Tetanus	Typhus
TOTAL	156,328	513,585	887,914	99,665	268	5,561
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	116,970	142,048	142,760			950
Mainfranken	no data	30,720	21,740			
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	18,000	24,000	38,500			950
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	23,970	16,428	70,000			
Schwaben	45,000	45,900	2,520			
Oberbayern	20,000	25,000	10,000			
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	38,596	210,219	3,914	99,665	268	700
Land Greater Hessen	18,100	6,300		6,300		
RB Kassel	no data	no data	no data	no data		
RB Wiesbaden	16,000	4,000	no data	4,000		
RB Hessen	2,100	2,300	no data	2,300		
Land Wuerttemberg-Baden	20,496	103,919	3,914	93,365		700
Baden Section	13,400	14,550	3,900	14,950		620
Wuerttemberg Section	7,096	89,369	14	81,415	268	80
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	no data	88,861	no data	no data		
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	762	72,457	741,240			3,911

TABLE VII
CALORIC VALUE OF RATIONED FOOD, UNITED STATES ZONE
November 1945

Area and Consumer Category	0-3 Yrs.	3-9 Yrs.	10-17 Yrs.	Normal Consumer	Pregnant/ Nursing Women	Moderate Worker	Heavy Worker
Minimum consumption required for health	1000	1500-2000	2700	2000	2700	2700	3200
Average reported rations: UNITED STATES ZONE	1187	1571	1681	1396	1851	1909	2520
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	1262	2080	1612	1435	2147	1826	2362
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	1016	1249	1887	1507	2160		3713
BERLIN (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	1384	1384	1543	1247	1247	1992	2486

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE VIII
DAILY AVERAGE FOOD CONSUMPTION* BY GERMAN CIVILIANS IN UNITED STATES ZONE
DURING NOVEMBER 1945 (Expressed in Calories)

Area and Category of Individuals	6 - 9 Yrs	10 - 17 Yrs	Normal Consumer	Moderately Hvy Workers	Hvy Wrks	Very Hvy Wrks	Preg & Lact. Women
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Urban Population	2111	2280	1976	2748	2658	3240	2547
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT Urban Population		2394	1995	2386	2822		2968
Rural Population		2707	2442				2617
UNITED STATES ZONE Urban Population		2337	1986	2585	2740		2758

*Data based on Nutrition Surveys in four cities in Eastern Military District and two cities and four rural communities in Western Military District.

TABLE IX
SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS OF 5,151 GERMAN CIVILIANS IN UNITED STATES ZONE
DURING NOVEMBER 1945*

Age Group	20-39 Years	40-59 Years	Over 60 Years
MALES			
Number Weighed	1121	1376	375
Mean Weight (lbs)	143.9	137.3	132.4
Normal Standard (lbs)	148	152	153
Loss (lbs)	4.1	14.7	18.6
FEMALES			
Number Weighed	134	715	240
Mean Weight (lbs)	126.9	123.0	119.7
Normal Standard (lbs)	128	137	136
Loss (lbs)	1.1	14	16.3
Percent Deviation	43.2	-6.8	-10.0

*Data collected by Nutrition Survey Teams in four cities of the Eastern Military District and two cities of the Western Military District.

NOVEMBER 1945

HEALTH AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

TABLE X
HOSPITAL FACILITIES UNITED STATES ZONE
(1 December 1945)

AREA AND INFORMATION	Number of Hospitals	Number of Beds	Number of Beds Occupied	Percent of Beds Occupied
TOTAL	1,055	127,057	114,690	90.26
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	608	63,450	61,549	97.0
Mainfranken	53	5,163	3,807	73.7
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	130	12,294	All	100.0
Nieder Bayern und Oberpfalz	152	15,072	All	100.0
Schwaben	82	8,858	8,813	99.4
Oberbayern	191	22,063	21,563	97.7
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	405	53,188	44,763	84.1
Land Greater Hesse	181	22,995	19,114	
RB Kassel	49	7,506	6,085	81.0
RB Wiesbaden	63	6,224	5,270	87.4
RB Hessen	69	9,265	7,759	83.6
Land Wuerttemberg-Baden	204	25,607	22,348	87.2
Baden Section	70	9,279	8,696	93.3
Wuerttemberg Section	134	16,328	13,652	84.0
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	20	4,586	3,301	71.0
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	42	10,419	8,388	87.9

TABLE XIII
INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE ANIMAL DISEASE
UNITED STATES ZONE
(1 December 1945)

Area	Diseases	Hog Chlo- rea	Swine Erysip- elas	Gland- ers	Equine Anemia	Fowl Pest	Scab- ies Horse	Scab- ies Sheep
TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS INFECTED		131	1,725	1	77	411	835	43
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT		131	1,451		48	411	779	15
Mainfranken		2	227			1	38	1
Ober und Mittelfranken			392		8	35	80	
Niederbayern		129	389		9	248	468	1
Oberbayern		1	196		10	127	114	
Schwaben			247		21		79	13
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT			274	1	29		56	28
Land Greater Hesse			186	1	17		54	27
RB Kassel			98		6		16	1
RB Wiesbaden			41	1	3		9	26
RB Hessen			47		38		29	
Land Wuerttemberg-Baden			88		12		2	1
Baden Section								
Wuerttemberg Section			88		12		2	1

NOVEMBER 1945

TABLE XI
COMPARISON OF HOSPITAL CAPACITIES
IN UNITED STATES ZONE
PRE-WAR AND OCCUPATION

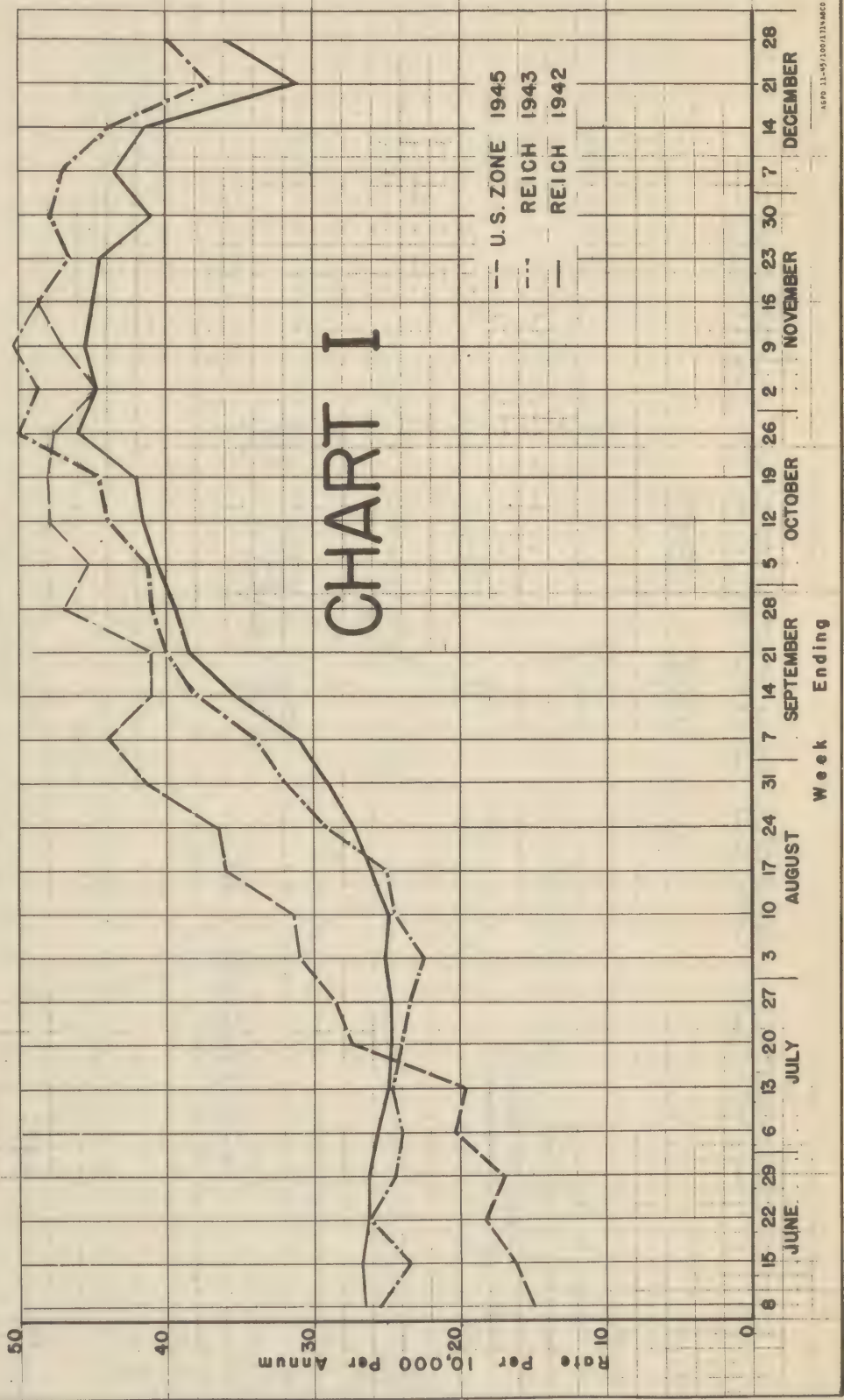
PERIOD	1935-38				SPRING 1945		SEPT-OCT 1945		NOVEMBER 1945	
	POPULATION	BEDS	BEDS per 1,000	BEDS	POPULATION	BEDS	BEDS	BEDS per 1,000	BEDS	BEDS per 1,000
TOTAL	13,492,000	152,734	11.3	100,709	15,233,752	121,500	121,500	7.9	127,057	8.38
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	6,697,000	74,139	11.1 Aver.	56,943	7,295,680	61,831	61,831	8.3 Aver.	63,450	8.70
Mainfranken	797,000	8,548	10.8	12,697	910,980	6,013	6,013	6.6	5,163	5.67
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	1,824,000	17,800	9.7	12,083	1,898,220	13,915	13,915	7.3	12,294	6.48
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	1,423,000	10,976	7.7	7,806	1,605,274	14,636	14,636	9.1	15,072	9.39
Schwaben	877,000	11,657	13.3	11,474	949,043	8,272	8,272	8.7	8,858	9.33
Oberbayern	1,776,000	25,158	14.1	12,883	1,932,163	18,995	18,995	9.8	22,063	13.74
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	6,795,000	78,595	11.6 Aver.	43,766	7,138,075	51,631	51,631	7.4 Aver.	53,188	7.45
Land Greater Hessen	3,407,000	40,293	11.6	20,719	3,251,226	23,266	23,266	7.4	22,995	7.07
HB Kassel	1,150,000	11,066	9.6	7,513	1,159,153	8,400	8,400	7.2	7,506	6.48
HB Wiesbaden	1,281,000	18,401	14.3	5,072	1,181,602	9,127	9,127	7.7	6,224	5.27
HB Hessen	976,000	10,826	11.0	8,134	910,471	5,739	5,739	6.3	9,265	10.18
Land Wuertemberg-Baden	2,939,000	32,338	10.8	18,074	3,328,750	23,010	23,010	7.0	25,607	7.69
Baden Section	1,186,000	13,264	11.1	1,626	1,420,750	10,265	10,265	7.5	9,279	6.53
Wuerttemberg Section	1,753,000	19,074	10.8	16,448	1,908,000	12,745	12,745	6.6	16,328	8.56
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	449,000	5,964	13.2	4,973	558,096	5,355	5,355	9.5	4,586	8.22
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available 800,000	8,838	8,838	11.4	10,419	13.02

Note: 1945 population figures listed above assure that CD hospital ratios will be comparable.

TABLE XII
STATUS OF MEDICAL MEANS
FOR MEDICAL CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS UNDER UNRRA SUPERVISION
(1 December 1945)

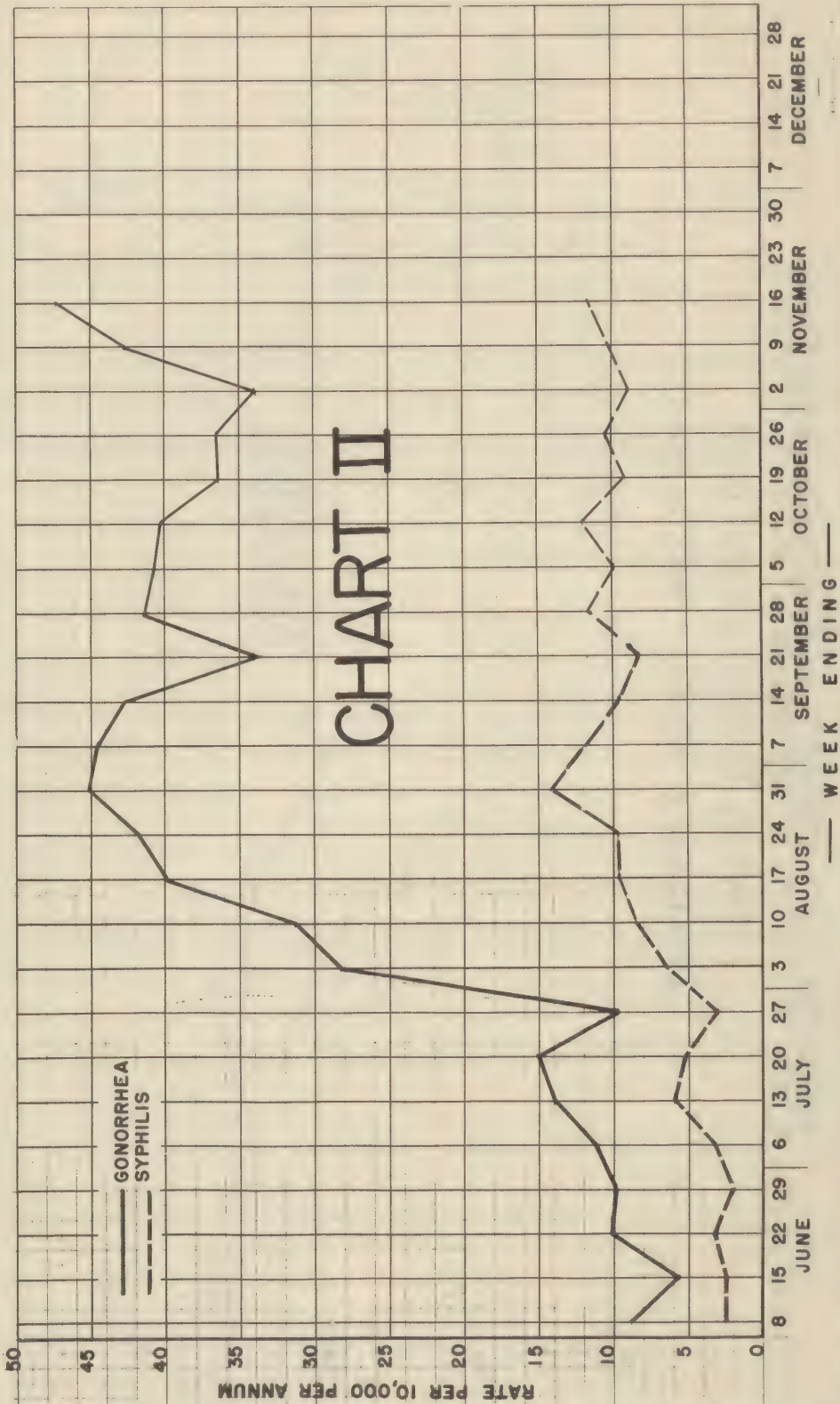
Area and Means	Number of Centers	Number of Teams	Doctors		Nurses		Dentists		Ambulances	
			Total	UNRRA	DP	Total	UNRRA	DP	Delivered	On Order
TOTAL	305	135	527	140	387	478	163	285	75	200
UNRRA HEADQUARTERS TEAMS ZONE, DISTRICT, REGIERUNGS- BEZIRKE										
			16	16	0	12	12	0	0	0
EASTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	221	78	319	56	263	258	76	152	0	200
Meinfranken	8	7	38	5	33	45	10	35	0	0
Oberfranken und Mittelfranken	40	14	61	10	51	57	11	16	0	0
Niederbayern und Oberpfalz	72	17	48	15	33	46	22	24	0	0
Schwaben	32	8	71	7	64	63	9	54	0	0
Oberbayern	69	32	101	19	82	47	24	23	0	0
WESTERN MILITARY DISTRICT	83	56	190	66	124	206	73	133	75	0
Land Greater Hessen	32	24	88	25	63	89	23	66	Only 50 are in running condition	0
RB Kassel	21	13	67	14	53	72	11	61		0
RB Wiesbaden	4	6	12	6	6	7	7	0		0
RB Hessen	7	5	9	5	4	10	5	5		0
Land Wuertemberg-Baden	48	29	99	38	61	113	46	67		0
Baden Section	11	6	15	7	8	19	11	8	0	0
Wuerttemberg Section	37	23	84	31	53	94	35	59	0	0
BREMEN PORT COMMAND	3	3	3	3	0	4	4	0	0	0
BERLIN DISTRICT (UNITED STATES SECTOR)	1	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0

REPORTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA
UNITED STATES ZONE -1945
DEUTESCHES REICH -1942 & 1943

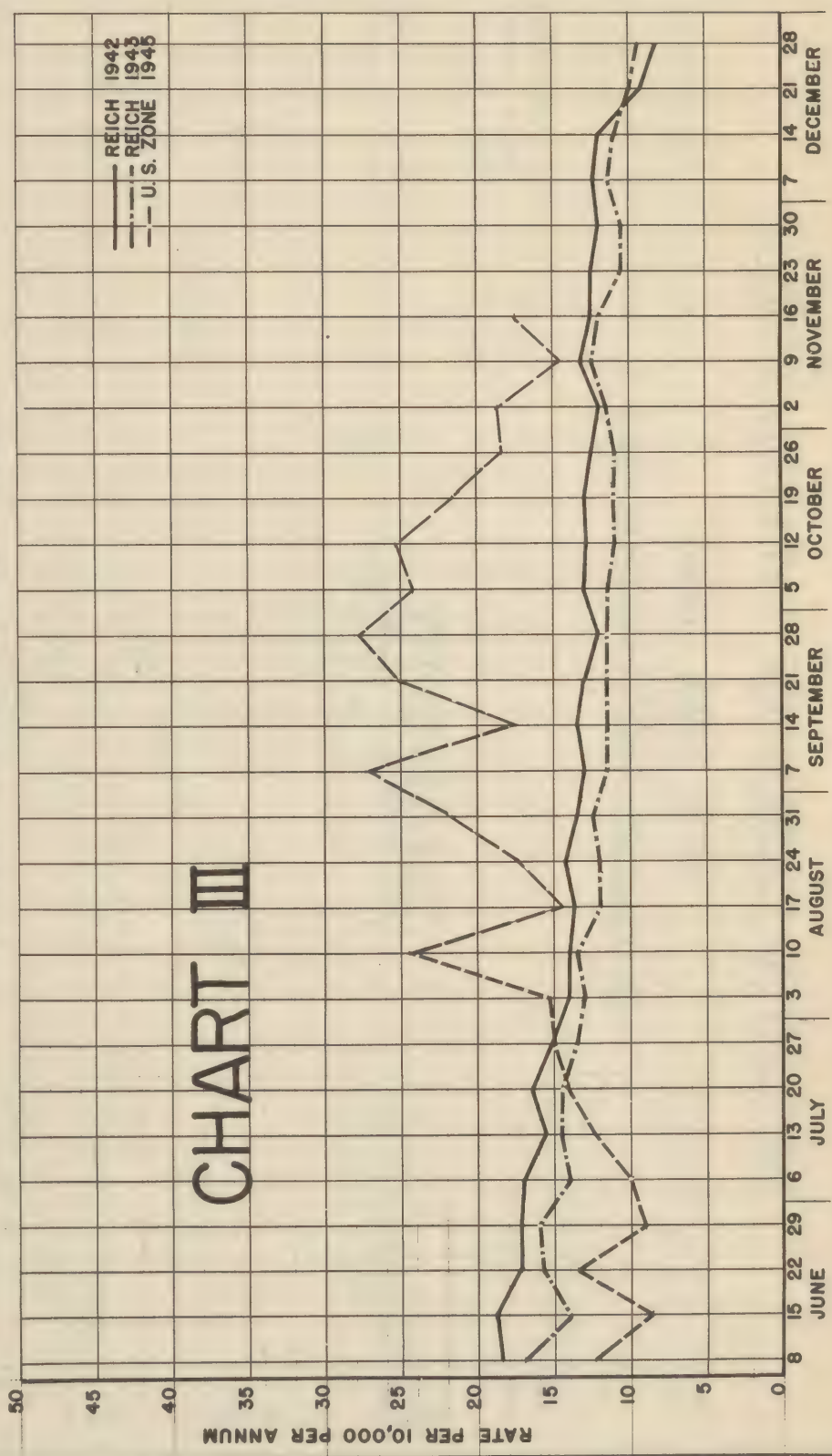


REPORTED CASES GONORRHEA & SYPHILIS

U. S. ZONE 1945



REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS LUNGS & LARYNX
DEUTSCHES REICH 1942 & 1943
UNITED STATES ZONE 1945

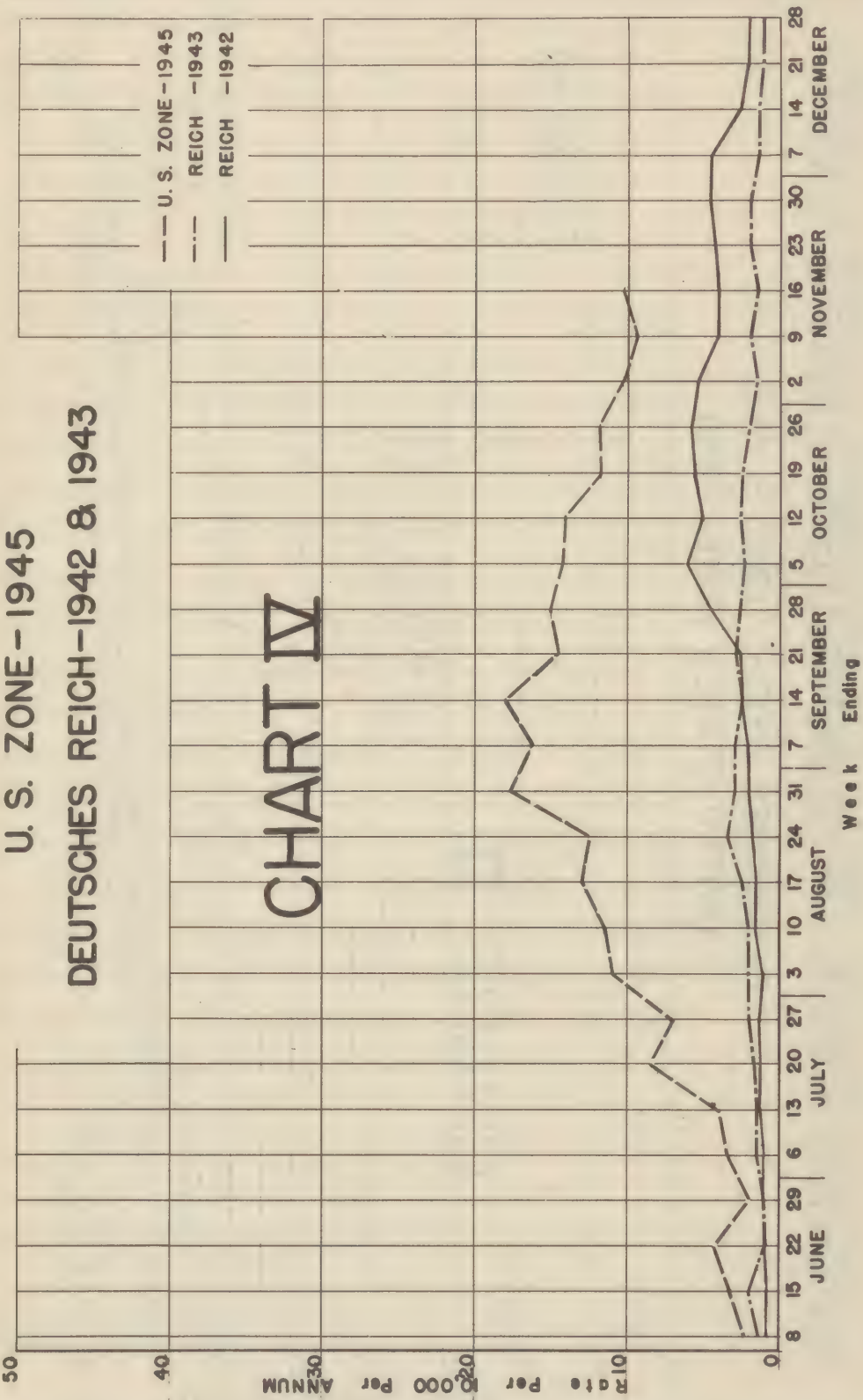


AGPO 11-5-100/1114405

REPORTED CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER

U. S. ZONE - 1945
DEUTSCHES REICH - 1942 & 1943

CHART IV

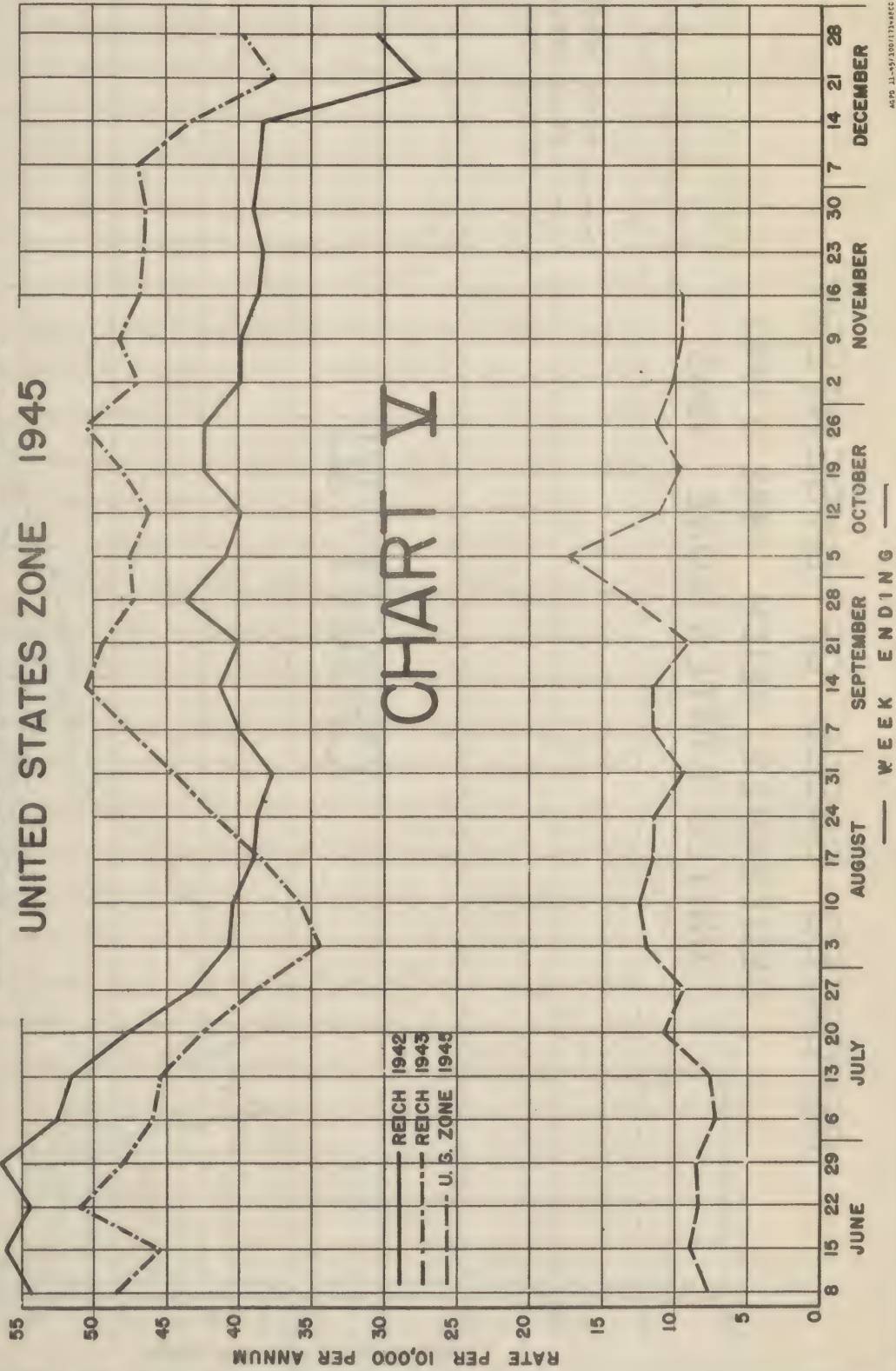


AGPD 11-45/100-11144

REPORTED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER

DEUTSCHES REICH 1942 & 1943

UNITED STATES ZONE 1945



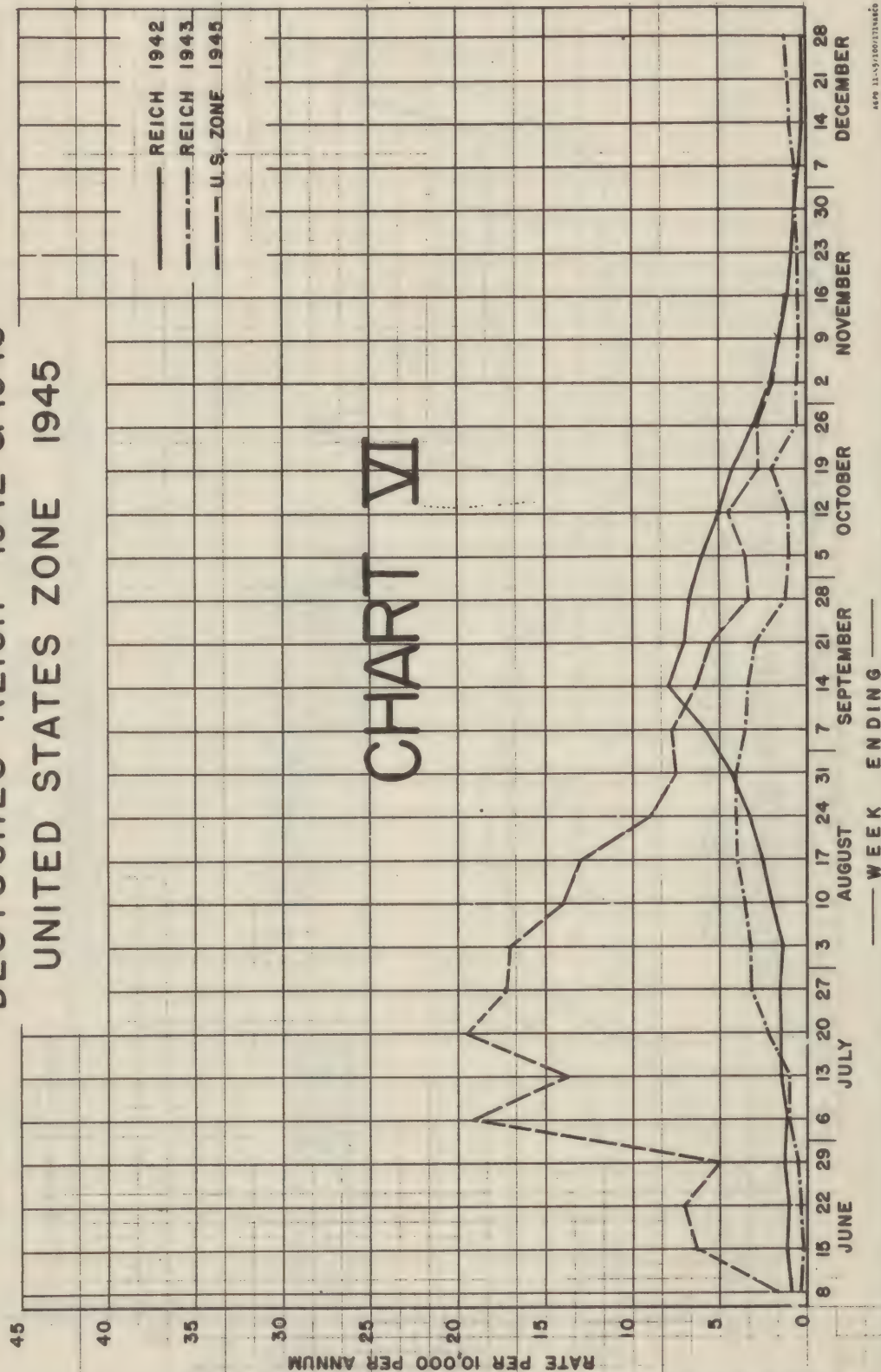
NOVEMBER 1945

REPORTED CASES OF DYSENTERY

DEUTSCHES REICH 1942 & 1943

UNITED STATES ZONE 1945

CHART VI



NOVEMBER 1945

